

The Owingsville Outlook.

VOL. XX.

OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

NO. 2.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The taxpayers of Bath county are hereby notified that the tax for the year 1898 have been made out and placed in my hands. You are therefore notified to call at my office and settle.

J. M. ARCHERSON, S. B. C.

Now is the time to sow turnip seed for the fall crop.

Last week's heavy rains washed up much corn and tobacco on steep ground.

Prof. C. V. Liming will preach at the grove near the mouth of Prickly Ash next Sunday.

Great reduction for cash in lawn and Dimity while it lasts at Mrs. Estill's.

A telegram Tuesday to Daniel Harper stated that his son James, at Catlettsburg, was seriously ill.

Last Thursday Buddie Wright brought in the first load of Licking River watermelons of the season.

I want to clear out all the lawns and Dimities in my store and will give a discount on any of them while they last. Mrs. Estill.

Married, Tuesday, by Judge W. G. Ramsey in his office, Mr. Sidney Farthing and Miss Eliza Abney.

Elder Tinsley has returned from his preaching at Blaine, Lawrence county. He had twelve additions to the church.

Come early and get choice of those nice lawns at such bargains for cash at Mrs. Estill's.

The Trustees are having a saved stone pavement laid from the front door of Bath Seminary to the front gate.

The officers of the Owingsville & Mt. Sterling Turnpike Co. have declared and are paying a dividend of 7 per cent.

Cheap & Son, of Salt Lick, left at this office samples of their brick recently burnt at their yard. They are nice bricks.

Hess & Paxton have just received a large invoice of furniture of all kinds, which they will sell at very low prices.

Mrs. Carrie Lucy has contracted with James Smith to build her a residence on a lot she bought of Jacob Kincaid's residence lot for \$600 cash.

James Smith will carry on simultaneously the erection of H. C. Guggel's and Mrs. Carrie Lucy's residences in the western and eastern ends of town respectively.

Major Henry T. Allen, of Sharpshooter, was wounded in one of the battles at Santiago. A dispatch from Washington to his brother Frank S. of Sharpshooter, said he had recovered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to close up my old business, I desire all who are indebted to me to call and settle at once. R. T. GAUL.

The weather has indeed been seasonable for corn down on Prickly Ash. Levi Jones says his folks have to use a lantern in daylight to gather cornfield beans in the evening.

MAILED LETTERS.—Remaining for in the Owingsville post office August 1, 1898:—

W. C. Griggs. Persons calling for above letters please say "advertised."

Well Dickson, the photographer, has returned from Fleming and will make sittings for fine photos at his tent in Owingsville for a short time. Have your work done now.

ABOUT BATH CO. FOLKS.—The following from the Greenview (Illinois) Leader. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Doggett are Bath county folks, from near Reynoldsville. The many friends of Miss Daisy in this county will be interested to read of her party. It took place July 23d at their home in Sweetwater, Illinois.

"Saturday night, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Doggett a surprise party was given in honor of Miss Daisy Doggett's seventeenth birthday. Her young friends to the number of thirty or forty went to her home, where they spent a most enjoyable half of the night. In the west yard were hung bright and shining lanterns, which lighted up the croquet lawn; on the east side of the yard were the tables where were served ice-cream and cake, lemonade and oranges and bananas, after the guests had enjoyed themselves a social conversation."

MISS LEE.—I have bought Clark's corn mill in town. Regarding days are Friday and Saturday. Meal exchanged for corn any time my customers bring it.

S. P. ARCHERSON.

THE SICK.—Miss Lila Ramey, who has been teaching school at Okla, has come home with a slow case of fever.

Jefferson Horseman has typhoid fever at the home of his aunt, Mrs. D. S. Estill.

John A. Ramsey is able to be out again from a spell of intermittent fever.

George Dawson's little boy (colored) is convalescent from typhoid fever.

On Prickly Ash, A. K. Coyle's daughter, Miss Elva, has fever. Mrs. W. J. Honaker seems a little improved from her sickness.

We are manufacturing Brick and Draining Tile. You can get any quality you desire. Your trade is solicited.

GEORGE CHEAP & SON,
Salt Lick, Ky.

CATTLE SALES.—The following sales of feeding cattle have been made recently.

Purchases of G. W. Rash, of North Middletown: on Stepstone, of Geo. and Coleman Barnes, 22 steers at 4c, and of Reuben Barnes 7 at same, all to be delivered Sept. 5th.

Purchases of Ben T. Wright, of near Sharpshooter: near Grange City, of Johnson Hurst 7 steers at \$1.12 1/2 per 100, to be delivered Oct. 1st; near Forge Hill, of J. Roe Myers 7 head at \$1.6 per head, to be delivered Nov. 1st.

Will Phelps, of Montgomery Co., bought of John W. Dawson, west of town, five feeding steers for October delivery at 4 1/2c.

T. S. Shout will not be under-sold: Hardwood Bedsteads, \$1.60; Hardwood Saws, \$2.50; 3-slat Cane-seat Penitentiary Chairs, 55c; Ladies' Oak Sewing Rockers, \$1; Bed-springs, \$2; Cotton-top Mattresses, \$2.60; Extension Tables 60c per foot; Solid Oak Dressers, \$7.50. Everything else in proportion. Cash or credit. 5 per cent off for cash.

BILL GILL AND JOHN BOWMAN.—(Dispatch to Commercial Tribune.)—Frankfort, Ky., July 27.—As the result of a general fight in the dining room of the penitentiary today two Puckett brothers have their heads tied up, with serious cuts and bruises, and several other convicts were badly cut by milk bottles, flying chairs and other missiles, and sixty-odd will be kept up for infraction of the rules. Convicts Gill and Bowman, both serving terms for robbery, from Owingsville, were released today from solitary confinement for stealing articles from fellow convicts. While at dinner they furiously attacked the Puckett boys with what are known as convict bottles, without warning. The Pucketts defended themselves with milk glasses and available chairs and dinner dishes. When the fight was started convicts who were in line of fire of missiles who were innocent victims and were struck engaged in the general melee, and within five minutes sixty men were in the general fight. One man was struck below the eye and his eyeball was almost gouged out. Another was struck behind the ear. The guards called in reinforcements and were assisted by non-combatant prisoners in quelling the trouble. It is supposed that the anticipated change next Monday has made the prisoners feel that the rules would not be strictly enforced.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Asa Evans, of Farmers, was in town Monday.

Hanson Kennedy, the Carlisle attorney, was here Saturday.

Eugene Brother has returned from a week's sojourn at Olympian Springs.

S. P. Atchison and Thos. Daugherty were in Morehead the first of the week.

Alfred Carter and family visited relatives near Stepstone Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Sallie Shultz, of Mt. Sterling, is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Perry this week.

Miss Emma Kincaid is spending the week with friends and relatives in Montgomery Co.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Shout, of Upper Prickly Ash, visited relatives near Mt. Sterling Sunday.

Miss Jennie Elliott returned home last Thursday from a visit of some months with relatives at Catlettsburg.

Mrs. Josephine Moores returned Saturday from a visit of several days with Mrs. Ben Bramblett at Winchester.

Mrs. Jennie B. Shout, of Upper Prickly Ash, returned last Thursday from a week's visit with friends in Covington.

Mrs. Eliza Scott and Miss Mildred Garrett, of Montgomery Co., visited relatives near town Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Lorena Perry and Emily Brother went last Thursday to visit Misses Mary Hunter Johnson and Fannie Tipton, of Mt. Sterling.

Miss Nellie Hood, who had been visiting friends in this and adjoining counties for some weeks, returned to her home at Culpepper, Va., Monday.

Mrs. J. B. Goodpastor and her guests, Mrs. Thomas J. Young and daughter Miss Alice, of Louisville, went Monday to Olympian Springs to spend a few days.

Mrs. M. M. Rhodes, of Elizaville, came last Friday and spent some days with her husband. Mr. Rhodes will remove his family here as soon as he can get a residence.

Mrs. Dr. C. W. Attkin and Miss Elizabeth Gorman, of Flemingsburg, made a brief visit here Monday. Miss Gorman was seeking a position at short-hand and typewriting work.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Durham and Miss Sallie Scott, of Moorefield, who had been visiting relatives on Peled Oak, passed through town Saturday afternoon en route home and made a pleasant social call at this office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Moorefield.

Miss Ham commenced her school at this place Aug. 1.

There are still several cases of flux in this community.

Mrs. A. W. Durham commenced the fall term of Pisgah school August 1st.

The meeting at the Union M. E. Church closed Friday night. Church greatly revived.

A basket meeting is now in progress at Old Pisgah church. Bro. Boodles conducted it.

The heavy showers have greatly benefited the corn and tobacco crops, which are very fine at this time.

Saturday night Mrs. A. W. Durham gave a house party in honor of her sister, Miss Minnie McClain, of Ewing.

Reese, the little son of Wm. F. Talbot, is very ill with flux. His mother died some days since of same disease.

Mrs. Kash, accompanied by little Sallie Scott, visited her father, near Reynoldsville, Sunday. He has been in very poor health for some months.

Clarence Kash entertained his friend John Ashbury of Cynthiana, last Friday night. First by taking him to church, then afterwards enjoying the cakes and ices prepared by his good mother.

Your correspondent visited the neighborhood of Peled Oak several days last week. On Thursday we had the pleasure, with a number of other friends, to dine with the genial, whole-souled John Scott and wife. After leaving the Preston pike we drove along a well-shaded dirt road about one mile when we reached his well-kept farm of three or four hundred acres, stretched over a plain just bordering on the hills where the famous chalybeate springs abound. At noon a beautifully-decorated table was spread with all the delicacies of the season, besides old ham, fried chicken, and many other good things too numerous to mention. This sumptuous repast was finished off with ices and cakes. We left their hospitable home late in the afternoon, feeling in our hearts it was a day long to be remembered.

Odessa.

Thos. L. Jones is and has been very poorly for the past three weeks.

Omar Wilson was here Monday and bought several cattle in the neighborhood.

Julian Jones, of Mason Co., was the guest of relatives here from Saturday till Monday.

Harrison Darnell and grandson Aubrey Bateman, of Wedonia, were in this vicinity on business last week.

A. C. Hall on account of his father's serious illness went home Monday to stay with him at Plummers Landing.

On last Friday lightning struck and killed Jno. A. Trumbo's trusty buggy mare "Bird," also struck and seriously shocked one for Geo. Trumbo.

Virgil and brother, two bright little boys of John and Lucy Atkinson, of Stanton, Powell Co., spent last week at G. D. (Doc) Guggel's here.

Aunt Sally Darnell, who was mentioned some two weeks ago as suffering with a finger caused from a rat bite, is still in considerable pain, but is some better.

Mrs. Ruth Jones, who is now in the 60th year of her age and has been housekeeping for over 40 years, last week hired a dress made, the first stitch of sewing she ever hired done in her life.

Mrs. A. B. (Bum) Sorrell, who has been in a very feeble condition for the past two months, is visiting at J. T. Guggel's this week for the benefit of her health. She seems to be some better, if any difference.

Mrs. Linnie Humphreys and son J. W. visited Chas. Humphreys, below Flemingsburg, from Saturday till Monday and attended the picnic in Darnell's woods. They report a large crowd and a good talk by Breckinridge.

Mrs. Annie Hawkins and sister-in-law, Mrs. Hawkins, of Mason Co., who is visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Kate Wheatley, of Reynoldsville, together with Mrs. Wheatley were guests of J. C. Maxey and family Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Hawkins visited her brother Thos. L. Jones Saturday evening.

Craig.

Plenty of rain and almost too much.

The health of the community is very good.

The prospect for corn is beyond all expectation.

Isaac Templeman, of Winchester, is visiting his sister, Mrs. William Toy, this week.

Died, Sunday morning, at the home of her husband, Mrs. Dick Reed, after a long illness of consumption.

Emph Hatten and wife, of Flat Creek, visited Mrs. Hatten's parents, William Toy and wife, the past week.

Butler Toy and family, Sam Shultz and family were the guests of James Toy and wife, near Wyoming, Sunday.

Mrs. Lee Crouch and little son Ashby, of lower Slate Creek, and Mrs. George Garner visited the family of Will Moore last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Garner and little daughter Lottie visited Mrs. Garner's parents, Felix Warren and wife, Saturday night and Sunday.

Isaac Templeman and sister Mrs. Hukle and Mrs. George Garner visited Mr. and Mrs. Richard Templeman, near Wyoming, Monday.

Mrs. John Carmichael and little daughter Mary Marguerite, of Louisville, and Miss Sallie Shultz, of Mt. Sterling, visited Mrs. George Garner, the past week.

Mrs. George Garner went into her wardrobe the other night without any chimney on her lamp and set fire to some articles of clothing and burned up nearly everything she had in there.

Died, July 28, Aunt Polly Lowry, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Melissa Snedegar. Deceased was born the first day of February, 1812, and at the time of her death she was eighty-six years and six months old. Her husband died in 1863. She leaves one son and three daughters to mourn her death. She was a member of the Methodist church and died in the full triumph of the faith. Here was a beautiful Christian life, wound up at a ripe old age and today she is enjoying the company of her husband and children that went on before.

All her warfare is accomplished; Bid her now a fond adieu. Brief the parting, glad the meeting. That shall nearest days renew.

True and tender, self-denying. One of truth's disciples brave. True sleep—she needs the slumber.

In the quiet, peaceful grave. Shall we mourn for one who left us? Yes, our tears we need must blend. Love's own offering this we owe thee. Faithful mother, faithful friend.

While we look for consolation. With him the strong to save. Friend and sister, sweetly slumber. In the quiet, peaceful grave.

A FRIEND.

White Burley Tobacco.

(Western Tobacco Journal, Cincinnati.)

When the tobacco becomes fully matured it becomes very thick and heavy; it also changes its color from a green to a yellowish, mottled green appearance.

A very good test is to double a part of the leaf back with thumb and finger, and if it breaks or cracks it is considered in fairly good condition for curing.

The weather most favorable for ripening and thickening tobacco is moderately dry weather with cool nights and warm days.

To proceed to the cutting: The stick is placed in a slanting position by sticking one end of it in the ground at the root of a plant. The knife is then taken in the right hand and is started down the stalk, gauging it so as to miss the leaves as much as possible. Let the left hand follow in the split and when the knife is within about six inches of the root of the plant, remove it from the split, slightly bend the stalk over with the left hand, and with one stroke of the knife cut the stalk off below the leaves. Take hold of the end of the stalk with the right hand, keep the left hand in the split, raise the plant, and with a quick movement bring it down astride the stick in such a manner as to leave the leaves straight and unbroken. Five or six large plants should be put on each stick.

When the tobacco is on the stick in the field, if the sun is very hot, there is danger from sunburn, especially from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is the better plan, if there is danger of sunburn, to cut in the afternoon and haul to the barn in the morning before the sun has reached its full force. The most convenient way to haul to the barn is on hay-racks or some other platform contrivance. The tobacco is then hung in the barn from the wagons, hanging from sixteen to eighteen sticks to a two foot rail, when the process of curing commences by the sap's gradually evaporating by the natural action of the atmosphere.

CURING.

The tobacco needs certain favorable conditions of the weather to aid it in curing properly: warm and moderate dry weather being the most favorable, as cool, windy weather causes it to cure with a greenish cast, while very hot, wet weather causes house-burn.

House-burn may be prevented to some extent by giving it the advantage of all the dry air possible, and by keeping the doors shut against a hot, foggy atmosphere. The tobacco gradually goes through the process of curing, and as soon as it is thoroughly cured the crop is ready to strip.

STRIPPING.

The art of handling tobacco, for it may be called an art to handle it properly, is one of the most important parts of successful tobacco culture.

The proper handling of an ordinary crop adds greatly to its appearance and value. While, on the other hand, an extra good crop may be poor and improper handling be made to fall below the ordinary. After the tobacco is thoroughly cured and it comes "in case," that is, when it has received sufficient moisture from the atmosphere to make it pliable and tough, the grower proceeds to strip the crop. Most growers provide themselves with a stripping room, in order that they may continue their work in

the cold, inclement weather without exposure. A room of this kind may be made by boarding up a twelve foot square in one corner of the barn that is free from the bright sunlight, as very strong sunlight makes it very hard to distinguish the different grades apart. A room of this kind with windows properly arranged, and a stove in one corner, and benches placed along two sides of the room on which to place the tobacco while stripping, is good enough for all ordinary purposes.

When the tobacco comes "in case" it is taken down from the rails and the stalks taken from the sticks and piled up on the benches with the points of the leaves toward the wall, so that the butts of the stalks are to the inside of the room for the convenience of the operator.

The different classes of the White Burley tobacco are: First, trash; second, lugs; third, bright leaf; fourth, red leaf; fifth, tips. The trash is taken off the stalk first, and consists of the ground leaves, which grow at the bottom of the stalk, and are inferior, flimsy and more or less damaged.

When taken off the stalk the trash can be tied immediately or dropped to the floor to be tied some other time. The lugs are next in order on the stalk and are taken off and tied into "hands." The lugs are made up of leaves which have damaged points, ragged edges, etc., and are not good enough for bright leaf and too good for trash. The bright leaf consists of the bright-colored leaves about the middle of the stalk, and is the best selling tobacco on the market. The red leaf is heavier in body and of a darker color, as the name implies.

The tips are the undeveloped leaves found at the top of the stalk.

As the different classes are stripped from the stalk and tied into "hands," they are kept separate. The hands, which should not be made too large (from sixteen to twenty leaves will make a fair-sized hand), are placed astride a stick as they are tied, placing ten hands on each stick. The different classes should be graded as to length, not only in the hands, but also on the sticks; that is, the leaves of each hand should be near as possible the same length, and the hands of the same length should be placed together or upon the same stick. Otherwise, if no attention is paid to the sizing, the crop will have a ragged, uneven appearance. This to some may seem quite unnecessary, but the difference even in the appearance of the crop will amply repay for all pains taken.

As the crop is stripped, the stripped tobacco should either be hung very closely on the rails or ribbed down in the center of the barn until the bulked season comes on, when it can be hung up or spread more loosely on the rails. This method of cribbing or crowding keeps the tobacco sweet and in good condition until warm weather. The proper way to crib down tobacco is by laying it down in large piles with the butts of the hands out, leaving the points of the leaves exposed as little as possible. When the crop has been stripped the barn should be cleaned of all dirt and rubbish and the bulking floors gotten in readiness for bulking the crop.

BULKING THE CROP IN GOOD CONDITION.

This should be done the first time the crop is found in good condition, for if it hangs in the barn through warm, wet weather there is danger of mildew. In case the crop has not been bulked, and it is liable to mildew, some dry straw spread on the ground under the tobacco will help very materially in keeping mildew off. It is not common that the crop is found in "keeping case" before warm weather, and even then it requires close watching.

To be in proper condition for bulking it should be of uniform case; that is, the points and body of the hand being the same.

It is considered in fair case when, if pressed together, it will open out again and not stick together, and the stems should not be tough and pliable. A "sweet case" is considered the best and safest, and it is said by men who have had years of experience, and who know good authority, that a real sweet case can not be too high for bulking in good condition. The sweet case usually occurs on a warm, sultry morning when there are indications of a storm. This usually occurs from seven to ten o'clock in the morning, but under proper conditions the tobacco can be found in case almost any time during the day.

As much of the crop as possible should be taken down at once, as it is not often that the different grades of the entire crop can be found in condition at one time. When the tobacco comes in case it is cribbed down in a long pile parallel with the bulking floor, in order that it may be convenient for bulking. Some growers have it cribbed for some time before bulking, but we think the best plan is to bulk at once, for sometimes the dry, hot winds dry the tobacco when left thus, and it causes time and trouble to get in good condition again.

The bulking is done by two or more men, one laying it on the bulking floor five hands at a time, which are taken off the stick and handed to him by an assistant. As he lays it on the floor he presses it down by passing over it on his knees, being careful to keep it straight, so that the points will not be crumpled or doubled up. The bulking is done by bulking along each side of the bulk in regular order, with the butts of the hands to the right hand of the bulker, leaving the points of the hands in the center, and if the middle of the bulk becomes low a center course may be added when necessary.

The bulk should be from three and

one-half to four feet wide and as long as needed. Each course should be kept straight, so that each side of the bulk will be perpendicular. When the bulking is finished, see to it that the bulk settles straight, and it should be weighted heavily to get as solid as possible and to hold the case. The more it is pressed the more convenient it will handle when hauling it to market. When the crop has been handled properly and is in good condition it is ready for the market.—J. F. B. Brown County, Ohio.

A French View of America's Future.

According to M. Pierre de Courbarn in an article entitled "The Philosophy of the History of the United States" (Revue Historique), the idea is prevalent with us that we are designed by Providence as an example to the Old World of what a political and social organization ought to be. It is his opinion that our national success is due in great measure to the fact that we firmly believe this to be our mission.

He studies our past, which he thinks absolutely necessary in order to understand our present and to divine our future, he finds that few people have been more actuated by ideas and sentiments, few more united by powerful traditions than we. He finds that the "grand idea" which dominates transatlantic civilization, and the one upon which we ought always to count is regeneration.

The aggressiveness of this term is removed by an exposition of the various religious controversies which have been the nucleus of the "national idea" since the landing of the Pilgrims. In the "dolorous Odyssey" of a handful of men driven from their country by a rugged desire for individual regeneration, we find the seed from which has grown the belief in the predestination of the United States. Consciously or unconsciously, every American believes in it, and by it nearly all his deeds are inspired.

The Puritan spirit has vanished with the Puritan costume; but upon the ideal has been built up a "collective sentiment" on which rests the whole American philosophy. Having found not the individual liberty they sought, they essayed a collective renovation, a "collectivity" which resembles that of the Old World only so far as its some spill blood and sigh for gold.

To material growth in general, to the Louisiana purchase in particular, and to the Kentuckian in re-nu-ria persona is attributed the new regeneration. The author says:

"This vast extent of horizon intoxicated especially the Kentuckian, who was destined to become the father of the second phase of the national idea (ETAT D'AME) as the Puritan was of the first. I can but once for you a hasty portrait of the Kentuckian; I can but say that he has in him a little of the Virginian civilization grafted on the temperance of the trapper and the adventurer."

"Neglect no opportunity of studying this strange type of Kentuckian. It is he who reviews the times in the New World. He is found today in the Chicago man, but weakened and deformed."

The Kentuckian loved whisky, duels, and cards; he was mad on the subject of eloquence; the sense of greatness was developed in him to a surprising degree; he magnified everything. His patriotism was exalted. Napoleon was his god, the eagle his emblem. He was devoted to the cause of the Union; he wished to conquer Canada; he finally obtained the annexation of Texas, the invasion of California, and the war against Mexico. The ease of the taking of Mexico delighted him and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo fulfilled his desires.

"The United States now extended from one ocean to the other. Its area had been increased five times in forty-five years; it ranked among the great nations of the world."

"The Kentuckian, obscure worker in the immense work, had as his companion Henry Clay, with whom Webster and Calhoun held their own, all carried away with the same dream of national greatness."

"Such are, reviewed with a haste which gives me some uneasiness and needs some apologies, the principal elements of this idea of universal renovation which has marked so deeply the American soul with a belief, lasting and widespread, that the United States are designed by Providence to exercise a superior function, and leave in history an indelible line."

Continued fortune, rapidity of growth, successful settlement of civil war, anarchism, political corruption, and all economic crises threatening the government, have fostered this idea. Men have been raised up in moments of great peril capable of accomplishing a given work. Thus Washington and Lincoln were truly providential men, not with the genius of Napoleon, but of Jeanne d'Arc. Such a marvelous succession of events has not failed to leave an impression even upon the most ignorant of Americans that their country is different from others.

Then the rapid "Americanization" of the European emigrant, which is nothing short of prodigious. Whether this is as perfect at bottom as it appears, time must prove; but the fact remains that in a generation Europe seems to have lost all influence over sons who left her to settle in the New World. The author makes bold to say that this is due to success. There is in the air, in the very life itself, something which captures youth and inoculates him with all the passions and traditions of the native. The fact is regarded as very curious, and, to a degree, unique.

But traditions and sentiments alone have not been sufficient to determine the collective current of feeling. It was necessary that the

EUGENE MINIHAN,

The only manufacturer of HOME-MADE Saddles and Harness in Owingsville, Ky. We lead. The others try to imitate by telling you theirs is "just as good." You remember that Leather Tree Saddle that was made by "Our Special Pattern" and told you they were "just as good" as ours.

KENTUCKY SPRING SADDLE,

Which is used more, rides easier and lasts longer than any saddle made. My Hand-made Harness is the safest Harness for you to buy. I will save you money on Machine-made Saddles and Harness. My prices are the lowest. Come and see the difference between home-made work and the trash others sell for Hand-made.

S. P. ATCHISON,

Dealer in Drugs, Groceries, Fruits, Fine Candies, Stationery and Perfumes. Also agents for OLD BARTON WHISKIES and Fine Wines.

CALL AT CORNER DRUG STORE AND GET PRICES.

HESS & PAXTON,

UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS.

Funeral Furnishing. Careful and considerate service. Modern equipments. Hearse always furnished free. Prices reasonable. Try us.

MASONIC BLDG., OWINGSVILLE, KY.

individual should have the equality and defects requisite for carrying out what the author calls the "national dream."

America has therefore formed the American in the proportions required for the work to be accomplished. She has given to him an unbelievable endurance and a power of activity before unheard of.

As to the role which Europe has played in the history of the United States, the author looks upon it as neither brilliant nor clever. He likens it to the early parent who gives to his son nothing but cross looks, leaving him to meet all sorts of exigencies in life as an offset for having brought him into it.

The French, he thinks, have left the transatlantic thought to form itself outside and beyond them:

Owingsville Outlook.

OWINGSVILLE, KY.
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Notice.—Obituaries, memorials, etc., not to exceed 80 words, inserted free; \$1 charged for each additional eighty words.

Correspondents will please remember to always mail their items so that they will reach us on Monday. This matter is seriously important to us.

CLUBBING TERMS.

The Owingsville Outlook and either of the following will be sent for one year for the price named:

Outlook and Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal, \$1.30.
Outlook and Weekly Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, \$1.40.

Outlook and Louisville Weekly Dispatch, \$1.60.
Outlook and Louisville Daily Evening Post, \$2.85.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1898.

War's Daily Progress.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH.

On July 26th Spain, through Cambon, France's Ambassador to the United States, asked the Administration the terms upon which the United States would make peace. The Herald-Courier-Journal's reporter at Washington conjectures that the Administration's minimum demands will be the independence of the United States, the return of Porto Rico and the Ladrone Islands, and a coaling station in the Philippines. Spain's extreme concessions are thought to be the cession of Porto Rico and Cuba outright, preferring that Cuba should become a part of the United States to its being independent, because of a fear that the Cubans loyal to Spain would be persecuted and despoiled by the present insurgent element under independence.

The war will continue to be vigorously prosecuted until an armistice is agreed upon. The Administration will not agree to a cessation of hostilities until Spain gives sufficient assurance that the demands of the United States will be substantially complied with.

Gen. Miles expedition landed at Guánica, on the southern coast of Porto Rico, July 26th. The only resistance was by about 30 soldiers of the enemy, who were dispersed by the fire of the Gloucester. Guánica is about twenty miles west of Ponce, from which place there is a good military road to the chief city of Porto Rico, San Juan, about 85 miles across on the northern coast. The U. S. flag was raised at 11 o'clock a. m. The road over the mountains from Ponce to San Juan is a bushwhacker's delight. Gen. Miles will have opportunity to give military fame if the enemy is serious in opposing his march.

The Third brigade of the First division of the First Corps, composed of the First Ky., Fifth Illinois and Third Ky., commanded by Brig. Gen. Fred Grant, is ordered to Newport News to embark for Porto Rico. The First Ky. broke camp July 26th and said goodbye to Chickamauga Camp.

The Second Ky. is dismayed by orders to construct winter quarters at their camp at Chickamauga. However, the Second may yet go to a reserve force to Porto Rico in about ten days.

Spanish Civil Governor Ros, of Santiago, had a tiff with General Shafter, who scolded him for removing Spanish city officials and replacing them with extreme Cubans for policy's sake. Ros threatens to resign, and the Cubans are indignant at Shafter.

THURSDAY, JULY 28TH.

The Cubans were somewhat mollified by being permitted to occupy the small town of Songo, 18 miles from Santiago. But they are keen to have the freedom of Santiago and enter it with their forces. They petition Pres. McKinley to that effect.

Spanish Premier Sagasta is ranting because of the invasion of Porto Rico since negotiations for peace were instituted by Spain.

An Associated Press correspondent at Santiago says the soldiers call the Cuban insurgents "Mangobellied degenerates" and ninety-nine per cent. of them would say, if asked, in effect that "We have bought a gold brick in Cuba Libre."

FRIDAY, JULY 29TH.

A dispatch says it is reported in Madrid that Manila has surrendered to Admiral Dewey.

The First Ky. reached Newport News July 29th and enjoyed surf bathing in short order.

A report from Berlin says the Porto Rico Legislature has declared autonomy and will protest against American acquisition. It is a violation of the principles the United States went to war to enforce.

Gov. Ros, of Santiago, is riled at the U. S. Military Governor, Dr. Leonard Wood, because he stopped temporarily the collection of municipal taxes on goods for local consumption and requires householders under heavy penalties to report deaths. The general energetic style of the Americans is distasteful to the Spanish officials.

Admiral Camara and his squadron are back at Cadiz, Spain.

The powder mill of E. T. Johnson, of Troy, Pa., blew up July 29th.

SATURDAY, JULY 30TH.

The Third Ky. reached Newport News July 29th.

Many persons in prison at San

tigo on trivial or forgotten charges have been released by the Americans. Some had been there so long that neither the prisoners nor the Spanish authorities know what of some they are charged with. Gov. Wood is cleaning up the city. Some trifling residents are abusing the free-trader charity of the Red Cross, refusing work on the plan that the Society is feeding them anyhow.

The Fourth Kentucky's muster in at Lexington was completed July 29th.

Gen. Miles took Ponce, the second largest city of Porto Rico, July 27th, with only four soldiers wounded. Ponce has 50,000 inhabitants. The people were delighted to see the American army take possession.

SUNDAY, JULY 31ST.

The Administration's terms to Spain upon the acceptance of which peace will be made are: Independence of Cuba, the United States to control the Island until a stable government is formed; cession of Porto Rico absolutely to the United States; cession of Guam Island to the Ladrone; the United States to control the bay and city of Manila and adjacent territory until the future of the Philippines is determined by a joint commission of members from the two countries, which agreement shall be ratified by the two governments.

Dewey dispatches that Aguinaldo and his insurgent chiefs are getting on so well with the Americans that it may come to a gunpowder armistice between them.

The Santiago people are not willing to settle down to business unless the U. S. Government gives them assurance that the Cubans will not be given control. It is nearly certain that the insurgent element through revenge and riotous greed would soon produce anarchy, rob and destroy the city. 5,000 immune soldiers will remain there to govern the place, and all the people are assured protection until a stable local government is fully established.

The Kentucky troops of the 1st and 3d regiments, Gen. Grant's brigade, will probably get aboard ship for Porto Rico Tuesday evening.

About one fourth of Gen. Shafter's troops is down with sickness.

Gen. Merritt has reached Manila Bay and reports that he will need all of his command to take the field. If the insurgents will not submit it is estimated that it will take 150,000 troops to subdue the Philippines.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, one of Cervara's wrecked first-class armored cruisers near Santiago, is in a condition to be saved and reconstructed. The Navy Department announces that the vessel will be saved.

MONDAY, AUG. 1ST.

On account of the unhealthfulness of Southern camps, all the soldiers will be moved to Northern camps for a change. Secretary Alger has so decided.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2D.

A member of the Cabinet predicts peace within 48 hours.

Gen. Merritt dispatches in effect that the Philippine insurgents are feeling their keeping and getting too gay entirely toward the Americans. Admiral Dewey is privately informed by the Spaniards that the city of Manila will surrender when called upon to do so, preferring the Americans to the reckless insurgents. Gen. Merritt refuses to meet or recognize Aguinaldo and may yet have to fight him.

Detachments of American troops are marching on the road from Ponce to San Juan, Porto Rico. The enemy is expected to make a firm stand at Abonito, 35 miles from Ponce.

Col. John H. Page, of the 3d Infantry, is the only Colonel who survived of the regular army in Cuba.

It is Davey Crockett Miles. The son at Ponce said: "Don't shoot Gen. Miles; I'll come down!"

Tas Texas Populists propose to cut a figure still. Their convention last week put out a full State ticket.

Ex-Gov. John Young Brown is reported to be preparing to enter the race for the gubernatorial nomination. P. Wat Hardin doesn't seem to be in it at all.

W. J. SEITZ, of West Liberty, was nominated on the 20th ballot by the Republican convention at Paintsville July 28th, defeating Jeff Prater, for Congressman from the Tenth Ky. district.

If the Spanish made as much havoc otherwise as they do in blowing up powder mills in this country they would make the war a serious thing for the United States. They got the nitro-glycerin works of the Hercules Powder Co., at Pinole, California, last week, killing and wounding several people.

UNCLE SAM'S terms to Spain as reported at the outset met favor among the Madrid journals, but a Berlin journal cried out that they were too hard and unwarranted by American success in the war. Perhaps the Spanish, knowing how they are hurt, are better judges in the case than the Berliners.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES HAMILTON Lewis, the eloquent, dapper Georgian representing a Pacific Coast constituency in the State of Washington, has secured a position on Gen. Brooke's staff to serve without compensation and with the rank and title of "Major." That's one of the strange things the Spaniards will see when they go out with their guns. No harm is wished "Major" Lewis, but how could he expect to escape being shot?

The great Bismarck is dead. If the true test of greatness is determined by what one does for humanity it would be puzzling to specify Bismarck's degree of greatness as regards statescraft.

Most people are puzzled how to carry postage stamps on their person. The latest suggestion in that line comes from New York and is to carry them in the back of your watch case, where they are always convenient and don't stick to the case. The cheap little metal stamp cases that fasten to the pocket-book with a spring are better still.

EMILE ZOLA, the great French author, couldn't stand the year's prison sentence for alleged libel of the members of the Esterhazy court-martial in the Dreyfus case. He sloped to Berlin, where he was duly snubbed by Bismarck and Hohenzollern. To further disgrace him his name was erased from the roll of the French Legion of Honor. The mercurial French people will recognize him yet as a national hero, though they may not do so until he is dead.

The Northern Bank.

Tomorrow (Thursday) the stockholders of the Northern Bank meet to take action upon a winding up of that venerable institution. It is literally being taxed out of existence, principally by the city. It will take \$40,000 annually to pay the city, county, state and national taxation on its present capital, surplus and deposits, and this will leave little to be divided as dividends to the stockholders. The loss to the city of Lexington if this bank goes out of existence will be many times more than the value of the tax it pays. It has been a valuable institution to Lexington in many ways and has contributed to the prosperity of the city for more than 60 years. Of all the enterprises which Lexington has lost in the last 50 years this will be the most serious loss of all. Without this bank Lexington becomes an insignificant village without influence and with its prestige lost. Sad will be the day that sees the old Northern close its doors. It may be necessary, but it will be a calamity nevertheless.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Bank, held at its banking house in this city on Thursday, there was a majority of the stock represented, and on the proposition to go into liquidation and close business the vote was 11,426 shares voted for it and only five shares against it.

Thus closes the long and useful career of one of the most valuable moneyed institutions Kentucky ever had. Not only made money for its stockholders for more than half a century, but on several important occasions stayed panic and prevented financial disaster here in Lexington which otherwise might have wrought ruin upon many. No institution was ever more loyal and helpful to its customers and who was a customer of the Northern Bank was ever permitted to lack pecuniary assistance or suffered to go under for want of useful support. That a concentration of unavoidable circumstances has brought the useful career of this old institution to a close is a matter of great regret. Lexington will feel the loss of the Northern Bank in its every interest. It will lose some \$30,000 in its annual taxation, for most of this capital will be withdrawn from the city and go into other enterprises, much of it probably into government bonds at a low interest.

This bank was chartered in 1835 and went into operation in September of that year, and for 63 years has been the leading moneyed institution in Central Kentucky. It deserves to be honorably remembered, for its career was long and honorable. It never had an unfaithful officer nor a defalcation. Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

We learn that the capital of the Northern Bank was \$1,813,900, the surplus \$139,560, and undivided profits \$127,450, a total of \$2,080,910, which will be replaced with this little institution of \$10,000 capital.

Thus we have a conspicuous instance of immense loss to the machinery of State commerce brought about by the unreasonable jealousy of the people, fostered to a large extent by office-seeking demagogues.

An argument as to the value of banking institutions in this developed state of commerce is hardly necessary. Everybody of any business sense must surely admit the necessity of banks in these days. Then why not deal justly and equitably by them in law-making and taxation? Certainly they are not treated fairly when they are driven out of existence by exactions in taxation that they can not afford to pay. The proof of injustice is incontrovertible when institutions with the strength, prestige and age of the Northern Bank find it necessary to withdraw their capital from banking to reinvest it in bonds that pay only three per cent interest.

Theoretically the subject of equitable taxation seems simple enough. Practically it is difficult almost to impossibility. To say that all taxable property should be assessed at a fair cash valuation and to enact a law that it shall be so are easily done. When the assessment is made it is found that reality is assessed at one fourth to one third its worth, personality except money is taxed generally at far less than its cash value, while money or its representatives in notes, mortgages and securities) if returned to the assessors is taxed to the limit. By this discrimination in effect a person worth \$10,000 in land pays taxes on \$2,500 to \$3,500. A person worth \$10,000 in bank stock pays taxes on \$10,000. Experience has proved that this inequality of assessment can not be corrected and that the only ready

way to equalize the burdens of taxation is by means of a law similar to that formerly in force, viz.: A law exacting a certain rate of banks, and similar capitalized institutions, in lieu of all other State, county and town taxation.

The hostility to capital in this State in recent years has done incalculable injury. Some banks have been driven out of existence, nearly all the older ones have largely reduced their capital stock, the building and loan associations have been largely wrecked, and large manufacturing concerns have some been driven to other States and some deterred from coming into the State. It is time for Kentuckians who care for the welfare of the Grand Old Commonwealth to reflect and see if they can't secure hospitable treatment for the capital that is indispensable to move the wheels of commerce and bring out the undeveloped resources of the State in natural wealth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Forge Hill.

A. M. Ogg, of Flat Creek, visited friends here Sunday.

Old Aunt Polly Goodpaster is ill from a cancer on her side.

The picnic here Saturday proved a failure on account of rain.

Joseph Sorrell, who has been ill for some time, is rapidly improving.

W. W. and R. N. Williams went to Flemingsburg Saturday to hear Breckinridge speak.

Mrs. I. B. Williams and son John, Mrs. Sarah Jones and little son, of Licking Valley, visited at John K. Jones' Saturday and Sunday.

Naylor's Branch.

Your scribe sold a 2-year-old horse to Jeff Dawson for \$45.

Willie Copher, of Flat Creek, visited James B. Norris Sunday.

Buck and Dan Manley, of Franklin county, visited their brother, Wm. Manley, the past week.

Joe Latham and wife, of lower Prickly Ash, visited W. T. Latham Saturday night and Sunday.

Silas Barber sold 7 head of cattle to Sam Latham at \$3.20. J. T. Latham sold 9 head to same at \$3.25.

Mrs. Richard Reed died at her home Sunday morning at 6 o'clock July 31st. The burial took place Monday, at the Collins burying ground.

Moore's Ferry.

Born, July 25th, to Henry Purvis and wife, a son.

Mrs. Sibbie McDonald sold nine pigs for \$13.

The public school began at Hollick's Monday, Leonard Cassidy teacher.

Cass Sanders, of Fleming county, was in this vicinity last week buying sheep.

Elder W. Long will begin a ten days' meeting at Hedrick's Friday night, August 5th.

Mrs. Naomie Ravings and Mrs. One Collier were the guests of Mrs. Sibbie McDonald Sunday.

Wm. Crow, of Peeled Oak, visited his sister, Mrs. Mary Green, in Rowan county, near here, several days last week.

Olympia.

Born, to the wife of H. I. Fitch, Monday of last week, a son.

Ben T. McGlosson and family, of Johnson Station, visited here Sunday.

Fant Johnson and sister, Miss Rose, of Grange City, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Irwin for the past few days.

We understand that Fred Slesser will move his stock of goods to the house belonging to and recently vacated by Penik & Son.

Rev. C. A. Bromley and wife and Mrs. G. W. Young have been attending the Holiness campmeeting at Wilmore the past week.

J. F. Prendergast, President of The Peersburg Lumber & Coal Co., of Marion, O., was last week looking after their interests here.

Bethel.

Dr. Judy is at home again with his family for a few days.

Frank Trumbo, of Clark county, is visiting his brother here.

Samuel Lancaster, of Moorefield, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Dr. Davis.

Will Atchison, wife and daughter Lottie, of Owingsville, were the guests of D. S. Trumbo Monday.

Mrs. James Lincoln and three children, of St. Louis, are spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Dr. J.

Ad. L. Trumbo, wife and baby went to Irvine, Estill county, Friday, to spend some days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs.

John A. Trumbo and grand-daughter Etta Trumbo, J. B. Donaldson and Tom Boyd, all of White Oak, spent Sunday with David S. Trumbo.

Mrs. J. B. Donaldson, of White Oak, and Mrs. Jimmie Vanlandingham, of Liberty, Mo., are spending awhile with their brother, D. S. Trumbo.

Flat Creek.

[Another correspondent.]

Born, to Ben Draygo and wife, a daughter. This makes twelve for Ben.

George, the popular son of W. D. Darnell, went to Prickly Ash recently on business.

The free-silver men ought to be satisfied now—sixteen warships conveyed one army to Cuba.

Mrs. Sarah Hamilton and daughter, Miss Fannie May, left for Red Springs, Va., to spend the summer.

It is to be hoped that the Spanish soldiers who knelt at the shrine and vowed that they would never return to Spain unless victorious were single men who left no women to drag out a miserable existence in a grass-widow state.

Upper Prickly Ash.

John Stone was at Salt Lick Sunday.

F. F. Tackett is a little better at this writing.

Daniel Harper and wife visited relatives on Bald Eagle Sunday.

C. H. Carr, of Montgomery Co., was in this neighborhood Sunday.

Mrs. Frances Hamilton, who has been sick for several days past, is some better.

Jos. Manley, who has been sick with typhoid fever for the past four weeks, is no better.

Mrs. Joe Spencer, of Roe's Run, visited her sister, Mrs. T. P. Honaker, one day last week.

T. W. Hamilton visited his aunt, Mrs. Ella Hamilton, near Mt. Sterling, Saturday and Sunday.

John Fleming, while catching some hogs one day last week, was thrown down by a hog, and having a knife open in his hand accidentally stuck it in his leg right above the knee, inflicting a very painful wound.

Yale.

Mr. Blevins visited home folks at Farmers last week.

Chester Pierce, of Salt Lick, is visiting his father here.

Robert Cassidy was calling on friends in Salt Lick last week and also on his best girl.

Miss Mary Bartholomew, of Catlettsburg, is visiting her brother Harry and many friends.

Arthur Green, of Farmers, was a business visitor in town last week. He sold his fine horse to Mr. Blevins.

Elbert Cassidy went to Salt Lick Sunday night and as he did not come home the day he said his parents and friends feared he had enlisted in the army; but he was just calling on his girl and came home Tuesday.

The Miss Cassidy's entertained a crowd of boys and girls at dinner Sunday, given in honor of Miss Mary Bartholomew, of Catlettsburg, and Arthur Green, of Farmers. Those present were Nell and Flora Kautz, Edie Bartram, Arthur Green, Harry Bartholomew and Chester Pierce. They all reported a nice time and a good dinner.

Newton Johnson went to Bethel last week.

Chester Pierce, of Salt Lick, was here last week.

Walter Richards was in Owingsville Wednesday.

Mr. Oren, of Montgomery Co., was here Sunday.

Miss Ruth Richards, of Owingsville, has been visiting relatives here.

Miss Rosa Johnson left last week to visit relatives at Olympia and Preston.

If you want to know why two of our young men are wearing craps ask Boone and Sam.

Silas Williams and son Abney, of Montgomery county, have been visiting at Ollie Williams.

Misses Lida Sanders and Annie Barbee, of Sherburne, visited Mrs. Walter Richards last week.

The protracted meeting conducted by Revs. Ross, Ragan and Purdom, the latter doing the preaching, closed Sunday night. Bro. Purdom is a very earnest speaker, and we believe the people of Grange City have been greatly benefited by having him in their midst.

Stepstone.

Miss Lena Lisle, of Mt. Sterling, is the guest of Mrs. C. B. Reid.

Miss May Campbell, of Salt Lick, is the guest of Mrs. John Karriek.

Jack Ramey and wife, of Mason county, are visiting relatives here.

P. H. Bittinger, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his son, H. S. Bittinger.

Benjamin Sondheimer, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting his brother, Joseph Sondheimer.

Mrs. J. A. Campbell and two children, of Stone City, are the guests of W. M. Campbell and wife.

William Payne, of Chicago, Ill., arrived here Sunday, to visit his father, Geo. Payne and family.

Clarence Gilkey, wife and Miss Alina Hayden, who had been visiting Mrs. Wm. Coons for several weeks, returned to their home in Chicago last Friday.

Misses Susie Burroughs and Prudence Harper, of Mt. Sterling; Lottie Haggard, of Clark county, and Leslie Shroat, of Bath county, were the guests of W. C. Harper and wife Saturday.

Misses Emma Kincaid and Sallie Warner, Messrs. Milton Kincaid, Ollie Coons and Jas. Ross, of Owingsville, were among friends here Sunday. Miss Kincaid remained and will be the guest of Mrs. John White for several days.

Hillsboro.

Born, Aug. 1st, to the wife of Robert Busby, a son.

Miss Florence Bradford, of Cincinnati, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jo Whitaker.

A small child, aged about 5, of Fletcher Davis died Friday of whooping cough.

John S. Crain left Thursday for Mineral Springs, Ind., for the benefit of his health.

W. N. Bunden and wife came up last week from Bowling Green to visit John W. Hedges' family.

Prof. J. W. Hunter and wife, of Plummer's Landing, visited his father, Lewis Hunter, last week.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, South, have presented the church with a handsome silver communion set.

Mrs. Kelley, daughter of Dr. Jones, formerly of here but now of Kansas City, Mo., visited Mrs. Jno. McManus.

Miss Summitt, daughter of John Summitt, came in from Iowa Friday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Ellen Summitt.

Judge J. W. Crain went to Flemingsburg Monday to see his son Eugene Crain, who returned from the army in poor health.

Quarterly meeting will be held at the M. E. Church the second Sunday in this month, Rev. D. W. Robertson, of Millersburg, will preside.

Salt Lick.

Chester Pierce is visiting his father at Yale.

Miss Pearl Landrum is visiting her cousin in Winchester.

Miss Nona Rader is visiting her parents at Soldier this week.

Miss Mea Campbell is visiting relatives at Stepstone this week.

Mr. Taylor has moved his family from this place to Greensburg, Ind.

Mrs. John Dickerson and son Ben are visiting relatives in Grayson.

W. W. Razor has been in the mountains a couple of weeks buying stock.

Henry Hopkins and sister Miss Lillie are visiting relatives in Bourbon county.

George McNeil, of Aden, has been working as night operator here for the past week.

Mrs. Workman and little son, of Huntington, W. Va., are visiting her husband here.

Frank Ingels and little daughter Gertrude, of Millersburg, visited relatives here the past week.

The Sick.—Mrs. Dr. Pierce, Mrs. John Green, Tom Dickerson, Mr. Bryan and Mrs. Jones are no better.

Miss Ethel Thornton, after several weeks' visit with her aunt, Mrs. Caldwell, has returned to her home in Grayson, accompanied by her cousin, Edith Caldwell.

Knob Lick.

Still continues showery.

Roasting-ears are ripe.

Beans, tomatoes, potatoes and in fact, all vegetables are in abundance.

Miss Lottie Quisenberry has 21 scholars. Our school here has not so many as hers at Polkville.

Capt. Pitman received a letter from his son at Chickamauga Park. He is well and chafing to get to the front.

John Yarbrough will move to the house vacated by Hunt on J. M. Collier's place. He will continue scraping for the Roe's Run. From Co. T. J. Barnes will commence scraping for the same company with several tents Monday.

Turner Hunt, who has been in poor health for some time, accompanied his sister home to near Carlisle to spend a few days and to go from there to Lexington to be treated. He broke up house-keeping and moved his goods to Forge Hill, where he expects to sell them Saturday.

The receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the year ending June 30th were in round numbers \$83,000; an increase of about 4 per cent. over the year before.

The mighty postal institution is run by the Government by the people in their collective capacity. Railroad transportation could likewise be carried on by the Government and well on to one half of the transportation tax levied on the people saved. And what is still better the concentration of wealth of the country into the hands of the few, thus building up an aristocracy of wealth, would be checked. Millionaires would no longer be made by railroads. That is Populist principle. Anything worth about that, Bro. Ben, of West End? Nor is this all of what is advocated by the People's party. How's this? If homes were taken entire instead of a little off of this home and a little off of that the evil of creating a millionaire would be more apparent. It would take a thousand homes at a thousand dollars each to make a millionaire. A ten-millionaire is not a very uncommon thing nowadays